



City of Saint Charles

The City of St. Charles is committed to providing a continuous supply of safe, reliable and economical water to all of our residents and businesses.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

2012 Saint Charles Water Quality Report

Facility Number IL0894830

This report summarizes the quality of the water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you, our customer with this information so that you can become better educated about our drinking water supply.

The **St. Charles' Water Division** is responsible for providing safe water to the 33,000 customers we serve. With 8 full-time employees, the Water Division maintains 7 water supply wells, 6 storage reservoirs, 221 miles of water main, over 3,400 valves, 2,700 fire hydrants and 12,000 domestic service connections. Presently, water usage averages about 4.5 million gallons per day. The peak day of 9,741,000 gallons occurred on June 26, 2005. The water supply is chlorinated and fluoridated in accord with State and Federal Regulations.

Our city uses groundwater provided by two separate aquifers. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. We have four wells, numbered 7, 9, 11, and 13, that are drilled into the **St. Charles** sand and gravel aquifer, and three wells, numbered 3, 4, and 8, that are drilled into a deeper formation of sandstone, commonly referred to as the **Galesville** formation.



Iron Filters Well #13

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) of our water supply has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The purpose of the (SWA) is to identify any potential routes or sources of contaminants to enter our groundwater supply. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact our public works department office at (630) 377-4405.

Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or see their web sight at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>



FLUORIDATION

"Studies also show that widespread community water fluoridation saves money for both families and the health care system."

Dr. Damon T. Arnold, State
Public Health Director

For 2011 the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) recognized 432 community water systems for maintaining state mandated fluoride levels every month. This year marks the **eighteenth** consecutive year that the Illinois Department of Public Health recognized our water supply for maintaining optimum fluoride levels in our water supply. The most current record indicates that of 1838 Public water supplies in Illinois, only 79 have fifteen or more consecutive years.

City of St. Charles Water Treatment Facility Wins Project

The City of St. Charles new Water Treatment Facility located at 250 North Riverside Avenue won Project of the Year Award from the Chicago Metropolitan Chapter of the American Public Works Association (APWA) for 2012.

The award was given in the Environmental category and was nominated for its design and meeting the following criteria. Establishing community relations in an effort to minimize public inconvenience and providing and exchanging information with the public. City staff and the consulting engineer met with the Historical Commission and neighbors in the area prior to design and construction. Protect the environment during the project. The building site and plans involve several green measures and best management practices for storm water runoff from the site.

The purpose of the facility is to reduce the radium level of raw water from two deep wells in the immediate area. The wells draw from an aquifer that has naturally occurring radium. The project also increases the efficiency of the water system. The new facility has the ability to increase water production by 750,000 to 1,000,000 gallons.



**Water Treatment Facility on
Riverside Avenue**

WATER CONSERVATION



Proper planning, operation and maintenance are critical to providing the level of water service that we currently enjoy. In this respect we are partners, and one of the ways that you can help control water demand and the costs associated with meeting those demands is by adhering to the City's Water Conservation Regulations. From May 1 through August 31 of each year, Sprinkling hours are from 12:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Even numbered addresses may sprinkle on even numbered days. Odd numbered addresses may sprinkle on odd numbered days. Violators of the Code are subject to a \$50.00 per day fine. The complete code, 13.16.205 can be found on the City's website: <http://www.stcharlesil.org/>

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Please note that if our water were to exceed any contaminant level, the City is required to notify each customer, informing them of the exceedence. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Public Meetings

Dates, times and agendas of public meetings are available by contacting the Mayor's Office at (630) 377-4422. Or at: <http://www.stcharlesil.org/meetings/meetingnotice.html>

2011 WATER QUALITY DATA

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supply systems. FDA regulations establish limits, for contaminants found in bottled water, which are also intended to protect public health.

In addition to the information section of this report, we have included for your review several tables. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in our water and the contaminants that were tested for, but not detected.

We hope that you will find this information useful. In an effort to keep our customers informed, we will be updating these reports annually.

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from the lowest to

highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

TT: Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

nd – not detectable at testing limits;

n/a – not applicable;

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter;

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter;

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter;

ppq – parts quadrillion, or picograms per liter;

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water;

pCi/L – picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity;

pos/mo – number of positive samples per month.

Coliform Bacteria:

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest number of positive.	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL	Total number of positive Fecal Coliform or E.Coli	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly samples	0	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample and repeat sample are total Coliform positive and one is also Fecal Coliform or E.Coli positive	0	No Violation	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead & Copper:

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile (AL)	Number of Sites over AL	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.204	0	No Violation	7/15/11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	5.99	1	No Violation	7/15/11	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of St. Charles is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
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Radioactive Contaminants:

Alpha Emitters	0	15.0	6.1	0-6.1	No	9/2/05	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters Adjusted (pCi/L)	0	15.0	5.1	4.6-5.1	No	9/2/05	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5.0	1.7	0.1-1.7	No	2/2/10	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium ppb	0	30	1.0	0.6-1.0	No	9/2/05	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants:

Barium (ppb)	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.0459-1.32	No	4/21/09	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4.0	1.0	1.16	Not Applicable	No	4/21/09	Erosion of natural deposits. Additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)	10.0	10.0	0.425	ND-0.425	No	5/11/11	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)	1.0	1.0	0	0-0.1	No	7/15/09 & 10/14/09	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants/ Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	.3	.2267-0.4683	No	01/01/11	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	8	7.84-7.84	No	6/15/11	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	17	17.25-17.25	No	6/15/11	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants:

Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	84.00	29.400-84.000	No	4/21/09	Erosion of natural deposits.
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State Regulated Contaminants:

Iron (ppm)	N/A	1.000	.212	0-0.212	No	4/21/09	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	150	63.9	0-63.9	No	4/21/09	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	57	23.0-57.0	No	4/21/09	Erosion of natural deposits. Used as water softener.

Fluoride:

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

Iron:

This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese:

This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium:

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water. Our water system was required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).



SOURCE WATER

Source Water Protection Efforts:

Based on geologic conditions, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 or 400 feet for St. Charles' wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to the source water, the city has implemented a source water protection program, which includes a source water planning and educational committee, source water protection management strategies and contingency planning. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA that allows a reduction in the SOC monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the City considerable laboratory analysis costs. In addition, the city has enacted a comprehensive overlay-zoning ordinance to further protect their community water supply wells. This additional protection implements proactive management activity inside the well recharge areas and considers impacts from potential point and non-point sources (such as agricultural land uses) of groundwater contamination. Furthermore, the city has enacted "maximum setback zones" that are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, allowing county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells. Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at (217) 785-4787.

The City of St. Charles (Facility Number 0894830) utilizes seven active community water supply wells. Wells #3, #4, #7, #8, #9, #11, and #13 (Illinois EPA #20099, #20100, #20101, #20103, #20104, #20105, 00392, and #01414 respectively). The combined maximum output of the city's wells is approximately 14,100,000 gpd.



**Route 64 Water Distribution
System Improvements**

Did You Know?

USEPA estimates that the infrastructure needs of America's Water Utilities are under funded by \$277 billion over the next 20 years. This year the St. Charles Water Utility is re-investing over \$2,500,000 in its distribution system

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminant, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**City of Saint Charles**

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We're on the Web:

[http://
www.stcharlesil.org/](http://www.stcharlesil.org/)

Source Water Assessment:

To determine St. Charles' susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following documents were reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA; and a Source Water Protection Plan prepared by the City of St. Charles, published by Burns and McDonnell in May of 1996. Based on the information obtained in these documents there are 121 potential sources that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the St. Charles community water supply wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediation, which may be of concern.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the St. Charles Community Water Supply's source water has a low susceptibility to Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC) contamination. In addition, Wells #3, #4, and #8 have a low susceptibility to Inorganic Compounds (IOC) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) contamination. However, Wells #7, #9, #11, and #13 may be susceptible to VOC and IOC contamination. These susceptibility ratings are a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities and source water protection initiatives and ordinances enacted by the city.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that St. Charles' community water supply wells have a low susceptibility to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria used in the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the "[U.S.] EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring". Because the community's wells are constructed in both confined bedrock and unconfined sand and gravel aquifers, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well hydraulics associated with St. Charles' well fields. Wells #7, #9, #11, and #13, have an appreciable amount of overburden, above the portion of the aquifer contributing a significant quantity of groundwater to the screened interval. This should provide a sufficient degree of filtration to prevent movement of pathogens into the wells.

Additional Protection Efforts:

In accord with Illinois EPA recommendations and to further minimize risk to the groundwater supply, the City reviews and updates contingency planning documents annually.

The City also has in place a Cross Connection Control program, to further ensure protection of the distribution system from contamination. The management of the program has been contracted to Aqua Backflow of Elgin, Illinois. (847) 742-2296. Aqua Backflow maintains a database of devices, test results and biannual survey information. Questions concerning the City's cross connection program may be directed to Paul Marschinke, Water Division Manager, (630) 377-4405.

Thank you for taking the time to review this report. Please be assured that the Mayor, City Council and City Staff are dedicated to protecting our water supply. Questions or comments can be directed to our Environmental Services Manager, John Lamb at (630) 377-4405. <mailto:jlamb@stcharlesil.gov>